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COERASPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grandis of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive Write on ONE SIDE of the We do not return communications manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date. liestion at any special date.

> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON FOST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 21, 1893.

MEXICAN PENSION ROLL One Which is Not "Purged," and in Which There Are No Suspensions.

On the Mexican Pension Roll there are the names of 15,215 survivors and 7,282 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of 25,497, or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico risk of paying some poor veteran a few at any one time during the war. These all receive either \$8 or \$12 a month.

Among the names are those of the widow of Gen. Samuel who was Adjutant-General of and their widows, and people the gravethe United States Army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the rebels in preparing for the struggle. He resigned his position to become as such until the rebellion collapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been drawing a pension since June 6, 1887.

The widow of Thomas J. was next to Lee the most popular commander of the rebel armies.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. George E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

J. Pillow, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Lient.-Gen. A. P. Hill, who commanded one of the three corps of Lee's army.

the Navy for "going over to the enemy," and afterward became a Commodore in the rebel navy. Brig.-Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers,

who commanded the rebel wild-goose chases after frauds. troops at the battle of Chickasaw Bayon.

Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United since May 27, 1887. He was a Major-General in the rebel army.

Hon. Jas. Z. George, Senator Mississippi, and who served in the rebel army as a Colonel. The number of his certificate is 17,214.

Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Senator from Georgia, who was a Major-General in the rebel army. draws a pension under certificate 19,199.

at the Government expense, and robbed of their rights. It has taken bread afterward fought to destroy the Government. They went on the roll at once, while last April there were pending the claims needy; medicines from the bedside of those of 145,520 widows of Union soldiers who had not yet been able and honor from the hearts of those who had to get on the roll.

Total amount paid on account of bonds and interest notes, principal, interest, and premium, to bondholders to June 30, 1893, since and including fiscal year 1861:

Principal . \$1,794,399,134.70 Interest . . . 2,531,769,221.17 Premiums . . 119,863,386.71

Total . \$4,446,031,742.58

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

Part 2. Number 2. NUMBERS CHANGED EVERY WEEK. Cut this coupon out and forward it together with

Five Two-Cent Postage Stamps to the Coupon Department of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and you will receive the elegant portfolio of photographs as adversised. See our advertisement on another page.

CUT THIS OUT.

AN OPEN LETTER

To The Commissioner of

Pensions.

Hon. Wm. Lochren. COMBADE: Jesus Christ, the Savior Mankind, spake as never man spake before, and the words which fell from His divine lips impress d lessons that are, if possible even more applicable to the life of to-day

than they were to the time when He lived and minister d on earth. He was particularly severe upon a class inflammatory shams and pretenders who made as much trouble in Judea 18 centuries ago as they do to-day. He remarked with much severity that when it suited their purposes they would strain at a guat, and again would swallow a camel, and again that they were so eager to see a mote in their brother's eye, that they did not detect the

The applicability of these illustrations to the pension-haters will at once strike you Doub less, they have done so long ago, and every day's experience in the Pension Bureau has given a clearer impression of their

beam which was in their own.

The whole pension-hating policy seems convulsive straining at some imaginary gnat while swallowing with a gulp a monstrous camel. So eagerly look the pensionhaters for midgets of fraud that they entirely fail to see the great double-humped camel of wrongs and crueliles to hundreds of thousands of worthy claimants who are in the most ungrateful way denied their righ s. So auxious are they to discover s me more upon the record of a claimant that they cannot see the massive timbers of the fabric of injustice that they have builded up. They would much rather have the Govment spend millions in hunting mythical frauds than that it should run the slightest cents a month more than a strict interpretation of the law might perchance give him. They would fill the country with hired spies and malicious informers, would crowd Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, the poorhouses with the decrepit veterans vards with the vic ims of the Nation's ingratitude to avoid the least chance of some one receiving a trifling overpoyment.

Adjutant-General of the South- policy are sickening. Filling the public ear ern Confederacy, and officiated with sounding declarations "that no deserving veteran need fear," that "they favor a just and leberal pension policy to the soldiers and sailors of the Union," they yet urge the harshest treatment of the deserving veterans, ("Stonewall") Jackson, who and appland every suggest on of injustice and illiberality in the pension policy. For them no measure adverse to the veteran can be too drastic, no robbery too flagrant, With five score graves closing daily over the bowed forms and wasted limbs of oner-stal-The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gideon | wart defenders of the country, with grim death mockingly closing every month thousands of unsettled accounts, with hundreds of thousands of claims in the Pension Bureau the paper of which is yellowed and The widow of Sidney Smith the ink paled with years, with every mail Lee, who was dismissed from that reaches the Bureau burdened with agonizing entreaties from aged and helpless men and women for action on their clams, they still clamor for a cutting down who was Forrest's chief lieu- of the pension appropriations, still harsher restrictions on the granting of pensions, Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, still more money and energy wasted in

The heartlessness and hypocrisy of this

Not in all Jerusalem, not in all Israelno, Comrade Lochren, not in all the world. States Senator from Texas, who in all the centuries since Christ spake these has been drawing his pension stinging word-has there been more perverse and malignant straining at gnats and swallowing camels than in the opposition

For over 30 years now the ears of on people have been distressed by the persistent vociferation of "pension frauds." The minds of a large portion of the rising generation, and of the foreign immigrants to our shores, have been poisoned by it. It has tarnished the fame of American manhood before the world. It has chilled the fountains of Na The widows above mentioned tional justice, and sent hundreds of thouare of men who were educated sands of deserving veterans to their graves from the mouths of soldiers' orphans; food fire, and shelter from the decrepid and sick unto death, and faith in human justice trusted their Government as next to their

> From time to time in the past 30 years other Commissioners of Pensions-your predecessors-have been moved by the ve hement persistence of this clamor to thor oughly investigate the matter. None of them, however, spent anything like the time, labor, and money upon the work that you have, because they were more quick to see its uselessness and futility than you have been. They found out very soon, as you did, how baseless the clamor was, and stopped at once wasting the public money and the energies of the Bureau upon such profitless inquiry. Congress, too, repeatedly took a turn at the same thing, with precisely similar results. All these, with the immense sums that you have expended, must run up the aggregate cost into millions of dellarsenough to put many thousand men on the pension-roll at the average rate. We be lieve, also, that we risk nothing in saying that the clerical and other work done in these fruitless investigations would have been sufficient-if expended in that direc tion-to settle every one of the 711,000 cases

now pending in the Pension Bureau. Now, after experience of this sort for three decades, after having nearly run out the 19th century in this shameful straining at gnats which the most powerful official mi- for the exalted place for which he has been croscope has been unable to discover, do you nominated.

not think that we can safely leave the gnats to the ordinary course of nature and devote

some attention to the long-neglected camel? Do you not think that it is high time that the money and effort lavished in resultless quests for undeserving pensioners be turned toward the discovery and payment of richlydeserving ones?

According to an authoritative statement made on the floor of the House of Representatives last Monday, only 388 cases of reasonable presumption of fraud have been discovered, after eight months of prodigious effort and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in extraordinary investigations. As there are over 900,000 pensioners on the rolls, this is only a little over a third of one per cent. To be more accurate, it is only one fraud in every 2.320, a much smaller proportion than is to be found in any other disbursements made by the proved to be frauds.

We ask you, in sorrowful earnestness, how long 2,319 deserving men and women are to be kept out of their sorely-needed dues to prevent the one black sheep from getting what possibly does not belong to him? At the very worst, is it not far better that he should be paid the average \$111 a year than that these other needy men and women be robbed of their dues? This is rendered still more striking by the fact that the ex. traordinary efforts made this year have only discovered 43 more alleged frauds than were developed in the ordinary course of opera-

tions of the Pension Bureau last year. Comrade Lochren, there is a tide in the affairs of Pension Commissioners as well as of other men, which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fame, if not fortune. That flood-tide is now for you. The greatest opportunity of your life presents itself, and an opportunity such as has presented itself to none of your predecessors. The country, which has been watching your course with the deepest interest, begins to fully realize the failure of the costly investigations to develop any real fraud. Already the matter has been made the subject of comment on the floor of Congress. Even more fully the country realizes the enormous wrongs of denying deserving men and women their dearly-earned rights.

The opportunity that is now come to you is to seize this timely moment to appounce that your investigations have vindicated the honor of your comrades and the integrity of the pension-roll-that it is in the highest sense a roll of honor, and that instice, mercy and National dignity require that the roll be completed and perfected by placing on it at once every claimant who has the right to be there. Add to this an appeal to Congress to give you the means to accom-

plish this work by Dec. 31, 1894. We firmly believe that this is eminently the right thing for you to do; we think that you are inclined to do it, and we know that it would electrify the country as a great, wise, just act, and bring you enduring fame. The quicker you do it the better for your own reputation, as well as for the sake of your distressed comrades. "He gives twice who gives quickly," says the old Latin proverb, and much of the past can be redeemed now by prompt action on the lines we have laid

Yours, in fraternal advice,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

The pension system of this country was begun by that historic personage, George III., after the close of the French and Indian War, which was really our first National war, though it terminated 12 years before the beginning of the Revolution. In 1763 King George, in manifestation "of the royal sense and appreciation of the conduct and bravery of the English and Provincial officers and soldiers," commanded and empowered the royal governors of English provinces in America to grant lands, without fee or reward, to such reduced officers as had served in America during the late war, and to such private soldiers as had been, or should be, disbanded in America and were actually residing there, and should person ally apply for the same, subject, at the expiration of 10 years, to the same quit-rents as other lands were subject to in the province within which they were granted, and also subject to the same conditions of cultivation and improvement. The Governors were ordered to grant to every person of the rank of field officer, 5,000 acres; to every Captain. 3,000; to every subaltern or staff officer 2,000; to every non-commissioned officer, 200; every private, 50.

Whatever faults George III. had-and they were very many-he was at least generous to his soldiers, though, like too many of the present day, his generosity expanded marvelously, the higher the rank of the

THE nomination of Hon. Wm. B. Hornblower as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States still hangs fire in the Senate. It was sent in during the extra session, but the Senate adjourned without acting upon it, and it was promptly renewed upon the reassembling of Congress for the regular session. The delay is attracting attention. There have been serious charges against Hornblower as to his course while acting as referee in a case growing out of the construction of the Wheeling & Lake Eric Railroad. The Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals pronounced his judgment in this case to be "illegal and unjust," and characterized his propositions as "startling and preposterous," which had no proof or finding of fact to support them, and that his conclusions were "legal jugglery." The delay in his confirmation implies that the Senate has strong doubts as to his fitness

THE FIGHT COMMENCED.

The bill to appropriate \$200,000 more to continue special in vestigations of alleged pension frands bas, as might have been expected, precipitated the pension fight in Congress and given the friends of the veterans in the House of Representatives a long-desired opportunity to repel the wholesale calumnies against them.

Hon. J. G. Cannon (Rep.), of Illinois, led off with a vigorous arraignment of the pension policy of the present Administration. He claimed that the allegations of widespread frauds were totally disproved by the facts, and the administration of the Pension Bureau had been as honest and fair as the adjudication of cases by the courts of the country, and denounced the reversal of Order No. 164 as akin to a crime.

Representative Livingston, Georgia, and Enloe, Tennessee, defended the Administra-Government. Even these cases are not yet | tion, but were put on the grill by Representatives Lacy, Blair, Stone, Pickler, Bingham, Morse, and others. All these professed the utmost desire for the most thorough investigation and the severe punishment of all frauds, but were opposed to what Mr. Lacy termed "the dark and abhorrent

methods that pulled down Venice." Representative Dingley made a sensation by pointing out that, with all the expenditure of money and all the prodigious effort by which 400,000 pensioners had been dropt or placed in jeopardy, only 388 cases had been discovered which were actually fraudulent. This was but 43 more than had been discovered in the previous year in the ordinary routine of business.

The feature of last Monday's discussion was an impassioned defense of the veterans by the veteran Gen. D. E. Siekles, Democratic Representative from New York. In conclusion he said he did not think any one political party should claim a monopoly of affection and regard for the soldier. With regard to the claim that the pension system is honeycombed with trauds, he did not believe it. The soldiers in his district had authorized him to repudiate the charge. He appealed to Gen. Black, of Illinois, who sat beside him, who was Mr. Cleveland's firs Commissioner of Pensions, to indorse his statement that not one case of fraudulent pension had ever passed through his hands.

He ended with this ringing sen ence: "And I say this in conclusion, that no party will rule long in this country, and no ruler will possess or deserve the confidence of the American people, who cast unmerited stain on the pension-rolls of this Nation."

This is only the beginning. The fight is now fairly on, and apparently the veterans will not lack friends who will speak out strongly for them. There will be a deluge of facts presented to the public, which will overwhelm with confusion the vociferous sland-rers who have so long had possession of the public ear.

THE HAWAHAN MESSAGE.

The President's message upon the Hawaiian affair, which was wrung from him by the peremptory demand of Congress, has been a flat disappointment to the country. Even the "cuckoo" newspapers, which extravagantly praise everything the President may say or do, find it uphill work to say anything laudatory.

The message begins with a labored recitation of aileged facts, but, unfortunately for the writer, all these bave already been placed before the public, and shown by the strongest evidence to be either untrue, or at most, but half-facts, which are worse than

He admirs that he intended to use all the force at his command to restore the fallen Queen, but dodges prudently behind the assertion that he was going to keep strictly within the limits of his constitutional powers. This reservation counts for little with a man of his known disposition to interpret the Constitution in favor of doing what he d sires to.

He confesses that his policy is a failure, because the ex-Queen refused to accept restoration on his terms and grant complete amnesty and oblivion to all instrumental in her overthrow. This implies that she wanted the Government of the United States to become an accomplice with her in carrying out a bloody policy of prescription. Mr. Cleveland wisely halted before this portentous step. He does not say what he proposed to do next, but ill-humoredly turns the whole matter over to Congress for such action as it may deem best.

It would be interesting to know what he contemplated doing before Congress interfered. Clearly he meditated something, because he was not ready to report to Congress when it demanded a report, and resented the interference. In brief, he says: "It is a mean, troublesome job, but I was going to fix it up somehow. Now you've stuck your shovel in, and you can just take it off my hands and fix it up to suit yourselves."

THE Hawaiian policy reminds us of touching Western epic on "The Wreck of a

She sot and hove, and hove and sot. And high her rudder flung. And every time she sot and hove

A wusser leak she sprung.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Bo better Christmas present for a veteran can be found than a package of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE Portrait Cards. These will contain his portrait, done in fine halftone, a G.A.R. badge, his name, regiment. G.A.R. Post, and postoffice address. We will make the picture, print 100 cards, and send them to any address for \$3. Subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE CAR get them for \$2.75.

THE BEST WAY

To get ready for the great fight for soldiers' rights is to get up big clubs for the veterans' champien, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF J. G. B. ADAMS and Adi't-Gen. Meech were in Washington last week on their way home from Pittsburg, where they had been in consultation with the G.A.R. National Council of Administration and the people of Pittsburg, with reference to the next National Encampment. Everything there was settled in the most satisfactory manner, and the comrades can look confidently forward to a more than royal entertainment and a very successful Encampment. The Commander-in-Chief called on Commissioner Lochren and discussed the pension situation with him, setting forth in clear and positive language the cruel hardships the comrades everywhere are suffering from the present policy. The Commander-in-Chief while

still very weak from the effects of the severe

surgical operation he underwent in Chicago,

is otherwise in good health, and evidently

has many years of usefulness before him. THERE is a prospect for large slices o very rich pudding for favored ones in the increase of the whisky tax. Anticipating such legislation, the distillers have accumulated over 140,000,000 gallons of spirits, which are now in the bonded warehouses. If the tax is raised 10 cents, and not made to apply to that already manufactured, this will put the immense sum of \$14,000,000 into the pockets of the holders of this stock. An increase of 20 cents a gallon would give them \$28,000,000; of 30 cents, \$42,000,000, and 60 cents-as has been urged-would make their profits \$84,000,000. There would be enough in this, after satisfying the distillers, to make quite a number of lobbyists and politicians reasonably happy.

I'm latest estimate places the Treasury deficit to be caused by the Wilson bill \$72,000,000. This is the enormous load that it is propo-ed to crush down still farther the embarrassed business, the wrecked manufactures, the depressed agriculture, and the unemployed labor of the country. It was not enough that everyone's earnings of profits should be injured by the reduction of protection, but there must be an immense addition of domestic taxation to make the burden still more unbearable. Certainly there never was a more wicked assault on the prosperity of a people.

THE opposition to the Wilson bill is rap idly on the increase. It hurts every community and every interest severely and helps no one. Injustice and wrong characterize every clause of it. It is particularly outrageous in face of the great business depression of the country, when it behooves every public man and every citizen to help make things better, instead of doing what will aggravate the depression and increase the number of unemployed and penniless.

THE President has done a good thing in removing Geo. D. Johnson from the Civil Service Commission. Johnson was a Col onel in the rebel army, and is a pompous old fellow, whose uppermost thought is the maintenance of his personal dignity, and consequently he was at once tiresome and ineffi-

HUNT out the frauds on the pension-roll by all means, and when found punish them severely, but in the meanwhile devote some port on of the extensive force of the Pension Boreau to discovering the deserving men and women who have a right to be put on the pension-roll. Do not strain so intensely after the gnat-Fraud, as to entirely lose sight of the great big double-humped camel-Justice.

THE Justice Long case is set to come up for hearing before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day. The Justice's case will be presented by Mr. Fred A. Baker, of Detroit, and the Pension Bureau will probably be represented by Assistant Attorney-General Whitney. Next week's NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE will have a full account

WISCONSIN has \$5,000,000 worth of to bacco locked up in warehouses and unsale ab e, because of the uncertainty in regard to the duties on imported tobacco. This is only one item in the immense sum of trouble to the country by vicious tariff tinkering.

LILIUOKALANI wants her restoration to have hot and cold water and a first-class guillotine on every floor.

HAVE you written to your Senators and Representatives urging that they take steps to have every case now pending in the Pension Bareau settled by Dec. 31, 1894 If not, do so at once.

A Notable Offer.

The proposition first made public in last week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE for the presentation to the public of a series of views of prominent points of interest throughout the world. look our readers by storm. For the benefit of any portion of our outside

readers who may not have seen it, the proposition is restated. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has contracted with the largest publishing house in the United States for a series of views, aggregating 320 in all, which embrace the notable buildings and scenery of the world. Each view has an intel-

the whole will make a volume unsurpassed in value, owing both to the beauty of the designs and the information contained. The 320 views will be issued in 20 portfolios or parts, each part containing 16 pictures. We supplied every subscriber of THE NA TIONAL TRIBUNK last week a section containing two sample pictures. This sample gave them a good opportunity to learn of the great

ligent description of what it represents, and

prize which is offered them. The advertisement elsewhere tells you how to obtain this fine work of art. On this page the reader will find a numbered and dated coupon. The number and date is changed weekly. You must send a coupon, accompanied by 10 cents, and you will receive one of the portfolios. The amount can be sent in coin or in one or two-cent stamps, as the reader may prefer.

A coupon for each part will be published each week, and if you have not saved your coupons it will cost you 25 cents to secure a part to make your set complete. If you begin at the beginning and save your coupons, each one of the 20 parts will cost you

A word to the wise is sufficient.

but 10 cents.

The American Farmer.

The Oldest Agricultural Paper in America.

Published at 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Price, only 50 Cents a Year.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is a great National agricultural paper. It circulates in every part of the country, and represents the interests of all the farmers in the Nation. Being located at the seat of Governmentand the only agricultural paper that isit has special facilities for getting information of real interest to all farmers of all that goes on affecting them in Congress, or in any of the Departments of the Government. This will be of particular importance to all farmers this Winter, when there will be a prolonged and bitter struggle in Congress over the policy of protecting farm products. THE AMERICAN FARMER is on the side of the farmers, and bitterly hostile to the announced program of placing wool on the free list, and reducing the duties on other agricultural products. It denounces this as making the farmers bear the greates: part of the weight of the alleged tariff reform, and protests against this sacrifice of the farmers in favor of other interests. Every one who favors justice and right to farmers and not political buscombe, should rally to its support and give it the utmost strength by doing what they can to extend its circula-

Now is the time to do this, before Congress takes up the wool and farming products

The paper is a large eight-page quarto, printed in large type, on fine white paper, and plentifully illu-trated. It is filled with matter of great practical interest to all

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will be sent with The American Farmer for one year for \$1.25. Present subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE can have The American Farmer for one year by sending 25 cents additional.

LOOK OUT FOR THE PICTURES. Those whose subscriptions are about to expire should renew them promptly, so as to take advantage of our great picture offer, which begins this week. It will be very inconvenient to miss the first or any number, for these can be only supplied at some trouble and a higher price after the time is

Also, every one intending to take the pictures should cut out the coupon and send it in at once, that there may be no mistake or delay in receiving the parts of this splendid

To let 3,000 men die a menth unpensioned while eagerly hunting for mythical rascals who are said to be drawing pensions they do not deserve, hardly seems to be carrying out the interest and spirit of the pension laws.

PERSONAL.

Larshall Cushing has become business manager of the Washington Evening News. He was Mr. Wanamaker's Private Secretary, and the Historian

of the Postoffice Department, Hubert H. Oberly, a Park policeman of New York, has worn a uniform for more than half a place, 20 years on the Brooklyn force, and prior to that he was 23 years in the Army and three years in the Navy.

Capt. Magnus Anderson, who came over from Norway in the Viking ship, is working to found a Sallors' Snug Harbor at Christiania, Norway, like that institution at Staten Island. He has already received \$2,000 toward the object from Norwegians in Milwankee.

The Hon, Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna County, Pa., has been named among many others to succeed the late Gen. Lilley in Congress. He retired long ago from political life, but is still staunch n mind and body, as well as in Republicanism. In the stirring days of '62 he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, father of the great homestead law, and always a champion of free speech, free soil and free men.

A murderous-looking tomahawk, which be onged to the famous Chief Black Hawk, has lately come into the possession of Dr. W. S. C. Perkins, of Norwich, Conn. It is of iron, with a steel-edged hatchet on one side of the head and a long pick on the other. Its short handle, eneased in iron, has a cruel steel pick at the end. This barbarous weapon is known to have lifted many a scalp. Dr. Perkins has another interesting relic, an old powder-horn skilfully carved, with a correct map of the Hudson Valley, and also the inscription: "Elazel Carey's horn, date Crown Point, Oct. 31, 1759." It has other carved maps showing the "battery," the East River, the Hudson, the city of Albany, Fort Edward, Lake George, Fort Johnson, and Scheneo ady, all done with marvelous accuracy.

As Henry Kunrede, an armless and one-legger veteran and ex-watchman, was passing through the railroad yards at Sedalia, Mo., alongside of Mr. George Gould's private car sometime ago, Mrs. Gould called him and gave him a purse of money. and sent to his family a large case of clothing.

Capt. Charles E. Bowers died at his home nea Boston Dec. 8. He had a fine war record, being First Lieutenant in the 26th N. Y. Cav. He was wounded at Gettysburg, and an operation performed on the same wound caused his death. He was the founder of the Nationalist Club in Boston. and its first President. Three or four years ago he ran for Governor at the head of the Nationalist

Gen, Horace Porter made quite a hit at a banquet of the St. Nicholas Society in New York last week. In excusing the absence of Chauncy Depew, he said that perhaps he had gone to Europe for fear Cornelius Vanderbilt, during the hard times, would want to borrow money from

Frank B. Fawler, Postmaster-with grocerystore attachments-in the village of Uncasville, Conn., retained a letter containing a pension check belonging to an old soldier who owed him a grocery bill. The United States District Court Judge at Hartford did not agree with the Postmaster as to what constitutes the power and rule of Postmastership, and thought \$10 about the right fine for the Postmaster's misdeed. The breach which already existed between the parties has irreparably widened, and the pensioner now buys his groceries at "the other store."

James A. Harvey, for eight years United States Minister to Portugal, died at his residence here Dec. 9, aged 76 years. He had been a resident of this city during the larger part of a half-century, Politically he was a Whig, and opposed to the war, which fact evoked much bitter criticism when President Lincoln appointed him Minister to Port-

Col. Henry H. Adams, of Lafavette Post, New York, who was in Paris on Memorial Day, and with the assistance of United States Ambassador Eustis, Consul-General J. Meredith Reed, and the American Colony, decorated the tomb of Gen. Lafayette with impressive ceremonies, under instructions from the Post, has recently received letters from both the Ambassador and Gen. Reed, thanking the Post for the complimentary resolutions passed by them, and also stating that the ceremonies had produced a deep impression in

F. E. Wilson, of Humboldt County, Iowa, is a andidate for State Oil Inspector. He is an old soldier with a spleudid record. He entered the army at the age of 13 and went immediately to the front, and participated in every engagement from Vicksburg to Bentonville in 1864. He was a member of the famous Crocker's Iowa Brigade. He has long been in the front ranks of the Republican party working for its interests. He is a prominent G.A.R. man, and has done good service among his boys who were the blue, and it had good effect in | County, Pa.

bringing them out to vote the right ticket. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln while in the

Gov.-elect Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, has honored a number of comrades by appointing them to serve on his staff for 1894. Among them are Lieut, George F. Hall, Col. James A. Carter,

Lieut, Gardner C. Hawkins, A. O. Davidson, Cyrus A. Page, Ben. S. Lovell, James A. Larkin, Lieut, Geo, F. Hall is at present Riffe Inspector of the 1st Mass, V. M. He was born in Charlestown. His first military experience was gained in the nine-months' compaign of the 44th regiment, He is a member of Edward W. Kinsley Post, 113,

and was its Commander two years ago, Col. James L. Carter, of Brookline, is already a Colonel, being one of the junior Assistant Inspectors-General on the present staff of Gov. Russell, having received his appointment Jan. 13, 1893. He was born in Cambridge. His military experience commenced with the 10th U. S. C. I., with which command he served as First Lieutenant from 1864 to 1868

Gardner C. Hawkins, of Boston, was a First Lieutenant of the 34 Vt., and for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Petersburg, April 2, 1965, he was awarded by Congress during this last year a medal of honor, which was transmitted to him last September. At a critical point in the battle he was assigned to the command of his regiment, and while personally leading his men to the attack he was wounded, just outside the enemy's works, and carried from the field suffering from what was thought to be a mortal wound. Lieut, Hawkins is a native of Vermont. He enlisted when 17 years old, in 1863, as a private, and was promoted to be Second Lieutenant at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; Adjutant, December, 1864, and to be First Lieutenant Feb. 25, 1865. He is a member of the G.A.R., the Loyal Legion, and

of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, A. O. Davidson, of Watertown, was born in Genesce Falls, N. Y., and in 186Fwent to Massuchusetts and settled in Lowell. Two years later he enlisted in the army for nine months and was discharged at the end of his term of service. He has always been an enthusiastic Republican, and during the recent campaign was a member of the Greenhalge Rallying Committee.

Cyrus A. Page was born in Bedford, and since his early manhood he has always lived in Boston. When but 17 years old he entisted in the 5th Mass., Co. F, and with this regiment he remained until it

Benjamin S. Lovell, of Weymouth, is one of the best-known and most popular men in the State. He was born in Weymouth in 1844, and in the beginning of the war, at the age of 18, enlisted in Co. A, 42d Mass. His connection with G. A.R. affairs, both State and National, is familiar to all G.A.R. men. In 1870 he joined Reynolds Post, and was Senior Commander from 1871 to 1875. In 1876 he was chosen Commander, which position he has held ever since. He has been J. V. Dep't Commander in 1881, was Ald-de-Camp to Gen. John C. Robinson, Commander-in-Chief of the National Encompment in 1877-78, and member of the Council of Administration in 1887. He was elected to the Senate in 1883.

James A. Lakin, of Westfield, is a veteran soldier, and was wounded in the rebellion. He served on Gen. Alger's staff during the year in which the National Encampment was held in Boston, and at present is Commander of the G.A.R. Post in West-

Every year at Flushing, L. I., two events of the war are celebrated. These are the anniversary of the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., and the firing of the last shot of the war in front of Petersburg. In both of these events Major Jacob Roemer, of the old Flushing battery, figures as a hero, Nov. 29, was the anniversary of the former. It was the day on which Longstreet made his famous charge upon For: Sanders with the hope of breaking the Union lines and defeating Burnside before Gen. Sherman could arrive, who was at Loudon, two days' march away, and was coming to the relief of the beleaguered garrison. If he had been successful he might have defeated Sherman, but Roemer's guns, double-shotted with canister, were too much for the charging Confederates. Maj. Roemer, who is now "crowned with a wreath of years," calls together his comrades within a hundred miles and celebrates each anniversary with a banquet. On the last occasion about 100 gathered, half of whom were survivors of the fight. Among them were Gen, Richmond, of Burnside's staff; Maj. Brackett, of Gen, Wilcox's stoff; Capt. J. N. Dixon, and many others. The old Knoxville flug, which waved over the fort, was prominently displayed; also the battery guidons and many relies of the fight, one a century. He has served seven years in his present | piece of shell that killed two Union men and wounded the Major; another, a rebel bowie knife, made of a large file, with a bloody record, and a lead mortar made of 17 pounds of bullets taken from the walls of the fort. A carefully-prepared

> the morning. MUSTERED OUT.

history of the event was read by L. A. Furney.

The firing at Petersburg will be celebrated next

April, on which occasion Maj. Roemer fires a

cannon at the soldiers' monument at 5 o'clock in

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call. [Senders of obituaries will please adhere strictly o the form in which the notices below are worded Notices must be brief and be sent immediately after the event to which they relate.]

SARBACH.-At Sparta, O., recently, David Sarbach, Co. A. 197th Ohio, aged 67. He was buried under the auspices of B. T. Steiner Post, 511, of which he was an honored member SOLOMON.-At Upper Mauch Chunk, Pa., Nov. 24, Silas Solomon, Co. H. Hith Pa., aged 75. Comrade solomon enlisted in October, 1861, and on Aug. 29, 1862, he was severely wounded at the second battle of Buil Run, but in the latter part of November he was able to join his regiment. The battle of Fredericksburg took place on the 13th of the folnade his record as a hero. The company had been reduced by reason of disease and wounds to about 20 men able for duty. Comrade Solomon, though wounded in several places, refused to leave the field until he was shot in the side, and, as he thought, mortally wounded. During late years he has been troubled with his eyes, and for a time was nearly blind. Chapman Post, 61, of which the comrade was a member, attended the funeral in a ody. He leaves a widow and six grown children, Davis, Co. B. 159th Ohio, aged 47. He leaves a widow and one child, WAXLER,-At Duncan's Falls, O., Nov. 17, of

68. Dan Brown Post, 380, of which the deceased was a member, attended the funeral in a body. He envesa widow. MILLER.-At Blue Rock, O., recently, of heart lisease, William A. Miller, Co. I, 160th Ohio, aged 47. He was a member of Dan Brown Post, 380, and also of the I. O. O. F., under whose auspices he was buried. Comrade Miller leaves a widow and two

eart disease, John Waxler, Co. H. 1924 Ohio, aged

SPENCER .- At Lansing, Mich., recently, of apoolexy, Capt. Clinton Spencer, Co. H. Ist Mich., eged 53. Capt. Spencer was in all t a battles in which the Army of the Potomac took part, until he lost his right leg at the battle of Gettysburg. He was then transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served until mustered out in June, 1868. In the Fall of 1866, Comrade Spencer was elected Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, and was re-elected in 1868. At the time of his death he was Chief Clerk of the Department of State. A widow

and four children survive him. ASKINS.-At Richview, Ill., Nov. 30, John H. Askins, Co. B, 62d Ill., aged 54. Soon after his en-Comrade Askins was pro rank of First Lieutenant in his company, and served with fidelity, efficiency, and loyalty to the close of the war, winning the respect and esteem of the entire command. Returning to Richwood at the close of the war, he engaged in the hardware business. He leaves a widow and one son, Hogan.-At the Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, Nov. 1, George W. Hogan, Co. I, 16th Ill. JOHNSTON .- At the Iowa Soldiers' Home, Mar halitown, Nov. 3, Capt. J. B. Johnston, Co. B. 3d

U. S. Colored H. A. KELLEY .- At the Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, Nov. 7, Michael J. Kelley, Co. I, 8th Iowa, LITTRIL.—At the Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshall-town, John H. R. Littell, Co. B, 6th Iowa Cav. MARTIN.-At Dubuque, Iowa, recently, William Martin, Co. B. 16th U. S. RICHARDS.-At Murphysboro, Ill., Aug. 22, Wm. Richards, Co. K, 18th Ill.

WHITNEY -At Grafton, Mass., Dec. 10, of heart failure, James D. Whitney, Co. D. 21st Mass. Comrade Whitney was with Burnside's expedition, at received a severe wound in the knee at the fight at Roanoke. At the expiration of his first term he re-enlisted, and served until the end of the war. Howg.-At Hingham, Mass., Dec. 9, James Henry Howe, Co. B, 39th N. J., aged 49. Comrade Howe was a member of Post 104, having served as its Commander, and also of Colony Lodge, I. O. O. F. CLARK,-At McSparren, Pa., Dec. 2, of paralysis, James H. Ciark, Co. G, 90th Pa. Comrade Clark entered the service in 1861 as Sergoant, and was honorably discharged on account of disability. He was a charter member of Capt, Snow Post, 461, and

at the time of his death held the office of Sergeant-HILTON .- At McSparren, Pa., July 2, Lewis Hilton, Co. F. 195th Pa., aged 71. Commade Histon was a member of Capt, Snow Post, 461, of Pleasant

PEYTON.-Capt. J. M. Peyton died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 13. During the war he made quite a record, culisting in 1861 as Sergeaut of Co. C. 9th Ill. Cav., and later as Captain in Co. I, 148th Ill. For 12 years he mai been an efficient clerk in the Eastern Division of the Pension Office. He was a prominent member of Kit Carson Post, 2, G.A.R. John A. Logan Command, Union Veterans' Union,

and a number of other organizations.

QUINTER.—George C. Quinter died in Pottstown. Pa., Dec. 8. He was in Col, Joseph Badey's regis ment (124th Pa.) during the war, and at his death # member of Graham Post, G.A.R., and a pen-tor-et. By trade he was a forgeman, and made forge-iron comrades. He wrote some telling letters to the 55 years ago at the Coventry torge in Chester